with the city, town or village clerk a statement of the valuation of a special franchise shall give to the person, copartnership, association of corporation affected written notice that such statement has been filed, and such notice may be served on sopartnership, association or corporation by mailing to him at his place of business or on a person either personality by by milling to him at his place of business or last-known place of residence.

Sec. 6. Deduction from special franchise tax for local purposes,—If, when the tax assessed on any special franchise is due and payable under the provisions of law applicable to the city, town or village in which the tax assessed on any special franchise is due and payable under the provisions of law applicable to the city, town or village for its exclusive use within the next proceding year, under any agreement therefore the new of the provision of the property is located, it shall appear the provision of such city, town or village and any other income, or any license fee, and any other income, or any license fee, and any other income, or any license fee, and any other income, or any license fee public granted to or possessed by such person copartnership, association or corporation, amy to village, except money paid or expended for paving repairing of pawment of any street, highway or public place, shall be deducted from any tax based on the assessment made by the State Board of Tax Commissioners for city, town or village, the content of the provision of the service of a city, the provision of the supervisor of a city, the provision of the supervisor of a city, the provision of the supervisor of the supervisor of a city, the provision of the supervisor of the supervisor of a city, the provision of the supervisor of t

Taxes shall prescribe Third-In the third column the full value of such

There shall prescribe
Third—In the third column the full value of such real property.
Fourth—In the fourth column the full value of such real property.
Fourth—In the fourth column the full value of all the taxable personal property owned by each person respectively after deducting the just debts owing by him.
Fifth—In the fifth column the value of taxable rents reserved and chargeable upon lands within the tax district, estimated at a principal sum, the interest of which, at the legal rate per annum, shall produce a sum equal to such annual rents, and if payable in any other thing except money the value of the rents in money to be ascertained by them and the value of each rent assessed separately, and if the name of the person entitled to receive the rent assessed cannot be ascertained by the assessors it shall be assessed against the tenant in possession of the real property upon which the rents are chargeable.
Sixth—In the sixth column the value of the special franchise as fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.
Sec. 31. Corporations, How Assessed.—The assessors shall assess corporations liable to taxation in their respective tax districts upon their assessment rolls in the following manner:
First—In the first column the name of each corporation, and under its name the amount of its atock paid in and secured to be paid in the amount paid by it for real property then owned by it wherever situated; the amount of all surplus profits or reserve funds exceeding 10 per centum of their capital, after deducting therefrom the amount of its stock, if any, belonging to the State, and to incorporated literary and charitable institutions.

Becond—In the second column the quantity of real property, except special franchises owned by such corporation and situated within their tax district.

Third—In the third column the amount of the approperty, except special franchises.
Fourth—In the fourth column the amount of the real property, except special franchises.

Fourth—In the fifth column the belonging to the paid in, a

the State, and to incorporated literary and charitable institutions.

Fith—In the fifth column the value of any special franchise owned by it as fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Section 4—Subdivision 6 of Section 171 of the Tax Law is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sixth—Employ a clerk—proferibe his duties and fix his salary at a sum het exceeding 12,000, and also other needed assistants, prescribe their duties and fix their compensation, which shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount annually appreciated by the Legislature for that purpose.

Section 5—This act shall take effect on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and

er, one incusand eight hundred and

REAL ESTATE BROKERS' APPEAL. The Real Estate Board of Brokers vesterday

issued an address to the owners of real estate and rent-payers of the city regarding the Ford bill. The address says in part:

The address says in part:

We believe that the Ford bill should be signed by the Governor, whether supplementary legislation shall be enacted or not, in order that the definition of real estate in the tax law shall conform to the law of real property and to the decisions of the courts. In the case of Ghee vs. Northern Union Gas Company, 18 N. Y., 510, the Court of Appeals expressly states that a public franchise gives to "the corporation receiving it a perpetual and indefeasible interest in the land," and again, that such a franchise conveys "a perpetual and indefeasible interest in the land constituting the street."

No supplementary legislation should provide for the assessment of the franchise separately from the assessment of the tangible real property. This is not necessary and complicates the work of the

So not necessary and complicates the work of the casessors.

Franchises have been assessed and taxed in Illimoids, Indiana, Ohio and other States for many years, and there are decisions of the United States Supreme Court in which rules for the valuing of franchises have been approved, which are so clear and simple that such errors as are constantly made in valuing ordinary real estate are impossible, whether the assessment is made by local officials or by a State board.

HOW THE BRAVES LOOK AT IT.

O. H. P. BELMONT'S DECLINATION TO BE A CAN DIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Tammany politicians were interested last evening an announcement which appeared in O. H. P. elmont's weekly newspaper, "The Verdict," that Mr. Beimont would not consent to be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket in 1900. Mr. Belmont was mentioned recently by some of the supporters of William Jennings Bryan as a possible running mate for Mr. Bryan next year. It was noticeable in the talk among Tammany politicians last evening that they took Mr. Belmont's public declaration that he would not accept a nomination for the Vice-Presidency as an open bid for the nomination. They seemed to feel sure that he would not talk of declining what there was small chance of getting unless he was aching to get it.

BARATOGA'S FLORAL SHOW.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 23 (Special).-Colonel Albert B. Hilton, of New-York City, was to-night elected president of the Saratoga Floral Association; J. P. Gilson, of Doboy, Ga., was made vice-president. September 5 was chosen as the date for the annual

M'CARTNEY WILL NOT RESIGN, THEY SAY. A report that James McCartney intended to reeign the office of Commissioner of Street Cleaning been contradicted several times recently, but the persistent way in which the report has been kept alive has indicated that there are several candidates for the office among Tammany politicians. Commissioner McCartney has been in poor health recently, and he is now in Liberty, N. Y. typing to get benefit from the bracing and invigorating Sullivan County air. His friends have declared that he has no intention of giving up his office and the salary of \$7,500 that goes with it.

GOVERNOR'S PLANS CHANGED

NOT TO PRESS LEGISLATION OTHER THAN AMENDING THE TAX ACT.

APPLICATION OF STREET RAILROADS FOR A HEARING-ELMIRA REFORMATORY ASKS FOR AN APPROPRIATION-NATION-AL GUARD TO PARADE FOR

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Albany, May 23.-Governor Roosevelt and the leading Republican Senators and Assemblymen may be said to have done nothing to-day except to examine critically proposed amendments to the Ford Franchise Tax act. The Governor, it. will be remembered, had his law adviser, Charles Z. Lincoln, draw up a bill amending the Ford act. This measure was made the basis for the work of to-day. The amendatory act was shaped and reshaped, and finally at 8 o'clock to-night reached a condition satisfactory to most of those who had been engaged in working upon it. Up to this time Republicans only had been concerned in its preparation. At 8 o'clock, however, the Senate Committee on State Taxation and Retrenchment met in its room on the third floor of the State Capitol, and Democratic Senators gained a knowledge of the proposed bill.

Application had been made by some representatives of the street railway companies for a hearing on the bill, but since it was not yet public and accessible they naturally declined to say anything about the measure. They had hoped that the Ford act would be amended so as to provide for the taxation of the gross receipts of corporations, but Governor Roosevelt had declined to accept this amendment, and therefore they preferred to withhold any comments upon the suggested franchise taxation until they were able to examine the amendments suggested to the Ford bill.

The Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, upon learning of this decision of the street railway men, went into executive session upon the bill, with the statement that they should probably be able to submit it to the Senate to-

plans in regard to legislation in the course of the day. In the morning he announced to the newspaper correspondents that he thought he should advise legislation regarding the Barren Island nuisance, the Eight Hour law, the proposed Dewey appropriation, the Elmira Reformatory, the drug clerks' hours, and the Bipartisan Bureau of Elections. In the evening he stated that he had reconsidered his plans respecting legislation, and had decided not to press anything which would meet with Democratic opposition except the Ford Franchise Tax act. Thus the bill in regard to a bipartisan Bureau of Elections in New-York would be abandoned unless some sort of a compromise was made with the Democrats.

Michael J. Dady is here suggesting a compromise on the bill. Senator Grady has stated that Mayor Van Wyck vetoed the Bipartisan Election Bureau act because he did not wish to be forced by the Republican machine in New-York to appoint certain Republicans as heads of the Bureau of Elections. One of the candidates of the Republican organization for this place is said to be ex-Police Commissioner Hamilton. Mayor Van Wyck does not desire to appoint him.

There is a strong probability, the Governor said, of an appropriation being made to celebrate the arrival home of Admiral Dewey. When told that Tammany Hall expected the State to appropriate \$300,000 for this purpose, the Governor looked astonished and then said decisively:

will more delight to honor than Admiral Dewey, but I know the man well, and I know that any unnecessary fuss, fireworks or vain show will be displeasing rather than pleasing to him. The customary honors, I know, the Admiral will giadly receive; and therefore I think the three brigades of the National Guard in the vicinity of New-York will be ordered out to parade on the day of his arrival. I shall consult Adjutant-General Andrews about the matter tomorrow. I think the State may appropriate \$25,000 for the parade, not any more, and that hire will be amply sufficient."

The Governor also said he had abandoned the thought of pushing rapid-transit legislation for New-York; that must be laid aside, because the members of the Legislature, he had discovered, were eager to get home, and did not wish to debate anything over which there was a contest and which might detain them in Albany. The drug clerks, he also feared, would have to wait another year to have the question of their hours of labor decided. In regard to the Barren Island bill, the Governor said it was plain that the city of New-York should be given at least a year's notice in which to obtain some other place than Barren Island for the disposal of dead arimals and garbage.

ELMIRA REFORMATORY APPROPRIATION.

Another subject to which the Governor referred to-night was the request of the trustees of the Elmira Reformatory for an increase of the appropriation for the maintenance of their institution. The trustees of the institution-Thomas Sturgis, of New-York; Ansley Wilcox, of Buffalo; Henry E. Danforth and John W. Diver-presented the following resolution to the Governor to-day, passed by them:

Resolved. That the financial condition of the Resolved, That the infinite condition of the State Reformatory at Elmira, in view of the small appropriation made for its support by the Legislature of 1898, which was \$215,000, and the still smaller appropriation of \$200,000 in 1899, is exceedingly serious, and requires im-

mediate attention.

The institution is facing a certain and considerable deficit for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899, and on the basis of the \$200,000 now appropriated for the next fiscal year it. simply cannot be run as a reformatory. All educational and reformatory features would have to be cut off immediately, and nothing but a prison would remain. In the face of this impending disaster, we earnestly request the Govcrnor to subnit to the special session of the Legislature, to be convened on May 22, the question of making an additional appropriation for the Elmira Reformatory of not less than

The Governor said that he had informed the trustees that if the committees on appropria-tions of the Legislature would make the ap-propriation he would sign the act.

WALDORF COOKS IN A FIGHT.

Joseph Tuso, twenty-three years old, of No. 254 West Thirty-fifth-st., and Joseph Impico, twenty-two years old, of No. 335 Seventh-ave., cooks emtwo years old, of No. 335 Seventh-ave, cooks employed in the Waldorf-Astoria kitchen, quarrelled last night over a game of cards at which they had been playing in the afternoon and agreed to go up into Astor Court and fight it out. In the course of the fight Tuso attempted to use a razor, but succeeded only in cutting his own hand. The men were separated by some of the hotel cabmen and turned over to a West Thirtieth-st, policeman, who locked them up. The combat was in plain view of the guests in the western corridor, and several of them were able to see it as they passed through.

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GENERAL WHEELER'S DEFENCE.

HE QUOTES PRECEDENTS AND ADDUCES ARGUMENTS TO PROVE THE RIGHT OF A CONGRESSMAN TO HOLD A

VOLUNTEER COMMISSION. General Joseph Wheeler has issued in pamphlet form his statement made to Congress, in which he sets forth the "law, facts and precedents regarding members of Congress accepting temporary unteer commissions." By his construction of Sec-tion 6, Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, his acceptance of a commission as major-general in the volunteer service did not deprive him of his seat in Congress. As a sort of declaration of

principles and summary of his argument he makes the following introductory statement: No one reveres the Constitution more than my-Congress has never expelled a member for accepting a volunteer commission.

Decisions of highest courts are that inhibition applies to permanent, not to temporary, positions.

The Attorney-General of the United States decides to the same effect.

Parliamentary leaders in effect sustain this view.

President Abraham Lincoln's writings show that his view was to the same effect.

The General says that it was imperatively neces

sary for him to make such a statement from the fact that a few members of the House had devoted much effort to creating the impression that the Constitution had been violated by Messrs. Robbins, Colson, Campbell and Wheeler, the four Congressmen who had accepted volunteer commissions. In rebuttal of the effort to expel these members General Wheeler sought to show the injustice of subjecting them to the disparaging inference that they were wanting in respect to the Constitution. He maintained that, from a proper construction of the Constitution and one adhered to for one hundred records of Congress that those who were attempting to expel him and his associates were less de-

mitted it to be violated without protest. The section of the Constitution referred to reads

No Sensitor of Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

He argues in part as follows:

He argues in part as follows:

It would not do to contend that the framers of the Constitution meant to provide that Congressmen who are members of the militia would forfeit their seats if they were called out in a temporary emergency, and it will not do to answer this by saying that Congress has the power to exempt its members from militia duty. Therefore it shows that Congress has been wise and judicial in holding as it has for one hundred and ten years that a temporary volunteer appointment was not that kind of an office which the Constitution referred to when it inhibited members of Congress from accepting offices. It shows that the courts were right in putting this construction upon the Constitution, and it shows that the Attorney-General of the United States was right in adopting such a construction.

Bouvier's Law Dictionary, edition of 1897, page struction put upon it."

As during the one hundred and ten years of our Government Congress has never unseated a mem-

atruction put upon it.

As during the one hundred and ten years of our Government Congress has never unseated a member because he accepted a temporary appointment in the volunteers, therefore, under this ruling, even admitting that the clause of the Constitution is doubtful, it is the duty of Congress to adopt and follow the construction which has so long been put upon it by Congress.

I have carefully examined this question, and find that in the whole history of our Government no member has been expelled or deprived of his seat in consequence of his having accepted an office, except in the single case of Van Ness, in 1802, and this gentleman was appointed to and accepted an office of a permanent character, which would continue during his entire life.

When I received the appointment as a major-general of volunteers last May I was requested by persons whose desires I could not disregard not to resign my seat in Congress. I found that during the present Congress forty-three of its members had been appointed to offices, and that none of them had resigned their seats in Congress.

Any member of Congress or judicial officer who, by virtue of his office, has the power to construction upon it as would work injustice and unnecessary hardship and by such action shock the ordinary honest mind and cast odium upon the Constitution is the worst possible enemy to the Constitution of our country.

General Wheeler quoted a message from President

General Wheeler quoted a message from President Lincoln on the case of General Frank Blair, and

This message from President Lincoln, and letters written by him, show that in his opinion a member of Congress did not vacate his seat by accepting a temporary appointment in the volunteer service.

When this trouble began, the complaint was that the members who had been appointed to military commissions were drawing two salaries. The investigations showed that neither Wheeler nor Robbins had drawn two salaries. I wish to say here that since my appointment in the Army, on May 4, 1898, I have not drawn one cent of salary as a member of Copgress, nor one cent of salary as a member of Copgress, nor one cent of salary as a member of Copgress, nor one cent of salary as a member of Copgress, nor one cent of salary as a member of Copgress, nor one cent of salary as a member of Copgress, nor one cent of salary as a member of Copgress, and soft recruits for the regiments now in Cuba.

The McPherson sails to-day for San Juan and Santiago. The body of a large new street-sprink-ling cart was lowered into the hold of the ingails yesterday afternoon, addressed to Colonel W. H. Black, Chief Engineer, Havana, Cuba.

General Wheeler also remarks that members of the House who advocated the appointment of the Hawaiian and Canadian commissions, and voted for the appropriations for expenses, have accepted places on those commissions, and he comments on the fact as follows:

We see here that two laws are enacted creating offices of great power, and that large sums of money are appropriated to pay the expenses of the persons so appointed.

We see that two members of Congress who were members of the Congress which enacted the laws which created these offices were appointed commissioners on the commissions which they had beined to create.

helped to create.

The Judiciary Committee asserts that the appointment of these two members of Congress to these offices, and their continuing to hold these offices and also continuing to hold their seats as members of Congress, is not in violation of the section of the Constitution which we are consider-

In conclusion, I beg to say that I have endeavored to say nothing to which my fellow-members could object, but have sought to make the defence in the kindest and most respectful manner possible. Whatever I may have said regarding the official action of my colleagues was not intended as criticism, but was simply an effort to make my argument clearer and more forcible.

WRANGLING OVER GAS.

THE FIGHT FOR A FRANCHISE IN MOUNT VERNON CAUSES A LIVELY TIME AT A PUBLIC HEARING.

Another hearing given on Monday night by the Aidermen of Mount Vernon on the application of the Westchester Gas and Coke Company for franchise caused the Common Council chamber to be crowded with citizens. Mayor Fiske presided and at some stages of the proceedings excitement ran so high that it required his utmost efforts to preserve order. Alderman Grant presented a franchise prepared by the Committee of the Whole, in which the company has permission to build its plant in the city provided it furnishes gas to pri-vate consumers at not more than \$1 a thousand feet and street lamps to the city for \$18.50 each per annum. The franchise imposed numerous conditions, among which was a clause that the pipes of the company should revert to the city after fifty

Alderman Grant said that the franchise had been drawn after the form of an Astor lease, and asked the gas company if it was willing to accept it. The representative of the company said that it would not, that it was not what had been asked, and that a capitalist could not put \$1 in such a franchise with safety.

All the speeches made by the citizens, with the

All the speeches made by the citizens, with the exception of that of Joseph S. Wood, were in favor of the new gas company.

Frank Mack, of The Associated Press; Luke Linden, Maurice Sullivan and others who spoke denounced the monopoly of the old company and its discourteous treatment of its patrons. Their speeches were loudly applauded by the friends of the Westchester Gas and Coke Company.

The cheering was so uproarious that Mr. Wood accused the Westchester Gas and Coke Company of bringing about fifty of its sympathizers with it to do the shouling.

"Those people," said Mr. Wood, "do not represent the citizens of Mount Vernon. They are here as agents of the gas company."

Mr. Wood had no sooner finished this remark than a half-dozen men were making indignant protests. Some of them started toward Mr. Wood, and it looked for a few minutes as if he might be mobbed.

and it looked for a few minutes as if he might be mobbed.

Mayor Fiske shouted for order and, pounding his gavel on the table, threatened to adjourn the meeting. He had finally got the meeting quieted down when some one shouted:

"How much of a gas bill does Mr. Wood pay? He is pretending to speak as a gas consumer when his house is illuminated by electric lights."

Then there was another shout, and the Mayor was obliged to use his gavel again with even greater force.

The meeting adjourned without definite action being taken on the franchise. It is understood that the Aldermen will take it up at their next regular meeting on June 5. The friends of the Westchester Gas and Coke Company say that it has a majority of the Board and will receive the franchise.

REPORTED SALE OF THE ROAD.

It was reported yesterday in Wall Street that the

sale of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railroad

to the Chicago and Alton syndicate has been com-pleted, the transaction involving about \$13,000,000.

BROOKE DOES NOT WORRY.

CUBANS WHO PREFER TO KEEP THEIR ARMS AND LOSE THE PAYMENT

MAY DO SO.

Havana, May 23.—Some of the late insurgents aver that they will not give up their arms. But Governor-General Brooke has no present intention of making a house-to-house search in order to seize arms. If the Cuban soldiers are not willing to bring in their arms and thereby get the \$75 allotted to each man as his share of the \$3,000,000, the matter will be passed over.

Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone is organizing Memorial Day exercises. The graves of the forty-nine American soldiers buried at Quemados during the winter will be decorated with flowers, and General Fitzhugh Lee will issue an order on the subject of the usual military display.

Senor Mora, the Supreme Court Fiscal, in an interview is quoted as saying that he agrees that Senor Lanuza, the head of the Department of Justice and Public Instruction, was wrong to abolish the incomunicado system before reforming the entire procedure. According to the present method, it is pointed out, a prisoner cannot arrange to have his friends testify favorably or subsidize a lawyer. The Spanish code punishes perjury severely, but the people here have not the respect for an oath which people have in the United States. This is owing to the corruption of the Spanish officials, who had the idea of profiting from everything done. Therefore, Señor Mora added, the matter "requires careful study, and in the mean while I will allow of no change until prepared to complete the reform process." The Collector of Customs, Major T. H. Bliss,

explained at a meeting of Spanish merchants this morning the advantages of the bonded warehouse and dock plan originated by him. It appears that \$2,000,000 is now spent on the antiquated lighter system, and it is the Collector's design to build two piers, with double stories, electric cranes and electric railroads. It is estimated that they will save their cost in twenty-seven months.

"La Union Espanola" says editorially to-day: "It is easy to see the near approach of war be-tween Cuba and the United States." "La Dis-cusion," which denounces this sentiment as cusion," which denounces to "absurd and malicious," says

"Against the statements of such enemies of Cuba are Cuban patriotism and the determina-tion not to delay or to endanger the republic by a single imprudence."

There are still many deserted wives of Spanish officers on the relief list, with numerous children, and what to do with them is a problem that puzzles the officials.

Several arrests have recently been made under the municipal regulation that forbids wear-

ing an undershirt without a shirt or coat. Among those arrested are several American teamsters. The working-class Cubans are fast adopting the practice of discarding both coats and undershirts, and wearing instead very short outer shirts, leaving several inches of skin showing between the bottom of the shirt and the trouser-band. This costume, which is cool and comfortable, though not exactly elegant, complies with the law.

Major-General Wilson, Military Governor of

the Matanzas-Santa Clara Department, will make an allowance of \$25,000 a month for the purchase of oxen and implements to enable the poor to cultivate the land and rebuild homes in the interior of the Province of Matanzas. The grant will be expended under the supervision of the Commercial Club of Matanzas.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TRANSPORTS. THE INGALLS TO BE GENERAL BROOKE'S

It was learned on good authority yesterday that the Army transport Ingalls is soon to be placed at the disposal of Governor-General Brooke as a The Ingails is now at the transport wharf in Brooklyn, where she is being fitted up for her new mission. She will sail in a few days for Nuevitas, Cuba, and after stopping there will report to General Brooke at Havana. General Brooke will have a special cabin to himself, which will be handsomely furnished. Eighteen or twenty officers and about seventy-five men will take passage for Cuba on the transport. 'Although the Ingalls is among the smaller of the transports, she is prob-ably the most comely and comfortable. The Dixie sailed yesterday for Havana with twelve officers and 654 recruits for the regiments

MOVEMENTS OF RECRUITS.

HEAVY ARTILLERYMEN WANTED IN CUBA. Chattanooga, Tenn., May 23 (Special).-Lieutenant Hamilton Smith, in charge of the recruiting office in Chattanooga, received an order yesterday from the War Department, to send at once all recruits for the Philippines to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania to oin the 19th infantry, which is under orders to start for the Philippines in the next ten days. At the same time an order came that in the future all same time an order came that in the future all recruits for the infantry and cavairy should be sent to Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Lieutenant Smith has received an order to recruit men for the heavy artillery in Cuba. The Government is in need of men in this part of the Army, and instructions have been sent to Lieutenant Smith to make special efforts to secure them. All recruits for the heavy artillery are to go to Governor's Island, N. Y. Five hundred recruits are enrolled to start from the Chattanooga station.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS. Washington, May 23.-The following Army and Navy orders have been issued:

ARMY. Colonel THEODORE A. BALDWIN, 7th Cavalry, will join his regiment in Cuba.

Captain MERRITT W. IRELAND, assistant surgeon, is assigned as examiner of recruits at Detroit.

Acting Assistant Surgeon THOMAS H. LANDER will proceed to Canton, Ohio, for annulment of his con-

Colonel CHARLES R. GREENLEAF, assistant surgeon-Major P. HENRY RAY, 8th Infantry, will proceed to San Francisco and report to Major-General WILLIAM R. SHAFTER for orders relating to the command of the district of North Alaska.

Pirst Lieutenant HUGH D. BERKELEY, 1st Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Robinson and join his troop. First Lieutenant EDWIN B. WINANS, Jr., 4th Cavairy, is relieved as chief mustering officer for Michigan and will proceed to San Francisco and join his regi-

ment.

The transfer of Second Lieutenant JOHN MCLINTOCK,
lith infantry, to the cavalry arm of the service and
his assignment to the 5th Cavalry are announced.
He will join the 5th Cavalry in Porto Rico.

Major JAMES ALLEN, Signal Corps, is relieved from the
staff of the major-general commanding and will report to the chief signal officer as an assistant in his
office.

Second Lieutenant RICHARD O. RICKARD, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at Clentuegos, Cuba.

Econd Lieutenant RUCHARD O. RICKARD, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at Clentuegos, Cuba.
First Lieutenant GEORGE H. ESTES, 20th Infantry, will report at 3an Francisco for assignment to the recruiting station in that city, to relieve Captain R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Infantry. Captain Loughborough will join his company.
Captain HENRY G. SICKEL, 7th Cavairy, will report to Captain Hebart K. Baily. 5th Infantry, recruiting officer, St. Louis, for assignment.

NAVY. Commander W. I. MOORE, to the Naval Station, Port Royal, June 1. Lieutenant C. S. STANWORTH, to command the Pena-cook.

deutenant B. C. DECKER, detached from Bureau of Ordnance, and ordered to Wilmington, Del., as in-spector of powder works of E. I. Du Pont, Laffin & Rand and Dittmar Company. sistant Surgeon C. H. DELANCY, detached from marine rendezvous, Savannah, and ordered to the Amphitrite. paymaster of the Annapolis, instead of to the Monon-

istant Paymaster D. V. CHADWICK, to continue with the Monongahela, instead of to the Annapolis. following promotions are made: Commander, T. H. STEVENS, lieutenants, H. A. WILEY and CLARK D. STEARNS; lieutenant-colenel, W. S. MUSE,

Marine Corps.

Mate A. F. CALLANDER is retired.

FOR FIREPROOF TENEMENT-HOUSES. The New-York Fireproof Tenement Association esterday acquired title to property in Tenth-ave at the southwest corner of Forty-second-st, ex-tending to Forty-first-st, having a frontage of 98.9 feet in the avenue, 120 feet in Forty-second-st., and 225 feet in Forty-first-st., from Robert J. Dyatt and others, as executors, the consideration being \$225, 000. A mortgage for \$600,000 at 4½ per cent for three years was made by the purchasers to the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

AN AMERICAN TUG LIBELLED. Quebec. May 23.-The American tug Thomas J. Scully, of South Amboy, N. J., for Detroit, towed into this port by the steamship Forest Holme, with bollers leaking, has been libelled for \$5,500 by the owners, master and crew of the Forest Holme. EXILED FOR MANY YEARS.

PARTICIPATED IN REVOLUTION IN COLOM-BIA IN HIS YOUTH-TO GET SHARE IN HIS FATHER'S ESTATE.

San Francisco, May 23 (Special).-There is a ro mantic story connected with A. A. Montano, a native of the United States of Colombia, who arrived to-day on the steamer Australia from Honolulu. He is on his way to Colombia, after thirty-five years, to obtain his share of the large estate left by his father.

Montano, when a boy of thirteen in Colombia oined in the revolution, and was engaged to lead the insurgents against a fortress that commanded the capital. He guided the rebels by a secret path at night, and then crawled through a small hole in the wall, followed by the men, one at a time. This gave them entrance to the town at 4 o'clock

This gave them entrance to the town at 4 o'clock in the morning and, fully armed, they descended on the populace in the market-place, and put to death all the men they could find. The next day they captured the neighboring city, young Montano again leading them.

The Government rallied its forces later and defeated the rebeis. The ringleaders were shot, but out of consideration for Montano's youth he was taken to the coast and banished. This was in 1864. He went to Hawaii, where he has lived ever since. In Colombia he left nine brothers and two sisters. His father's estate was large and was not confiscated, so he returns now to get his share. He bears letters from President Dole, showing he is a citizen of Hawaii, and he will call at Washington to get papers showing he is now an American citizen.

GORMAN TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART

SOUND MONEY TO BE KEPT TO THE FRONT BY MARYLAND DEMOCRATS.

Baltimore, May 23 (Special) -Ex-Senator Gor active part in the State campaign. This is taken to mean that Mr. Gorman will also be in the fight for a place on the National ticket in 1900, and that he intends to continue as the leader of his party in Maryland. He will oppose the nomination any free silverite on the State ticket.

The Silver Democratic Association, acting upor the advice in the letter from George Fred Willlams, supposed to have been inspired by Bryan, to-day formally announced its opposition to any gold-standard candidate for Governor. It will have no effect, as Edwin Warfield, the leading candidate, and all the other candidates are sound-money men. Mr. Gorman's announcement was a surprise to the independents, who helped to defeat him for re-election to the Senate and may renew the fight against him.

CHANGE IN SEVENTH NATIONAL

S. HEATH, LIKELY TO TAKE HOLD.

The truth of the report that new interests are to take charge of the Seventh National Bank was ad mitted yesterday by the new vice-president, Willtam H. Kimball, formerly National Bank Exsistant Postmaster-General Perry S. Heath and interests in part; but added that other large local interests also would come in. The new interests, it is said, will be composed of

capitalists now identified with the Continental Toican Tobacco Company. Some of the present diterests, and, according to Vice-President Kimball,

terests, and, according to Vice-President Kimball, the bank's business will be greatly increased. Another director yesterday said that the control of the bank had not passed from the present hands, but that certain Boston men had increased their holdings of the stock by small amounts. It was not likely, he added, that there would be any change in the management.

John McAnerney, the present president of the bank, it is said, is in poor health, and is desirous of giving up all business cares. He may remain in office until the end of the year, but it is not unlikely that his successor may be named before the end of June. Indications point to Mr. Kimball as the next president.

of June. Indications point to Mr. Kimball as the next president.

In a special dispatch from Boston, Mayor Josiah Quincy of that city was quoted as follows: "The statement that the Seventh National Bank has been purchased by a syndicate of Boston capitalists is entirely incorrect. The only foundation for it is that I am one of seven or eight persons who have lately acquired a considerable interest in its stock. No other Boston man is connected with the matter, the others interested being New-York and Western men. No plans have been made involving any change in the policy of the bank. The gentlemen interested are identified with various large projects, and are expected to increase the bank's business."

The stock of the Seventh National Bank is con-

business."

The stock of the Seventh National Bank is controlled by its officers and directors. President McAnerney is supposed to be the largest holder. His son, J. Preston McAnerney, is also a stockholder and director. Prominent among the other members and director. Prominent among the other members of the Board are ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Patrick Farrelly, general manager of the American News Company: Erskine Hewin, son of ex-Mayor Hewitt; Charles Siedler, lately connected with the tobacco firm of P. Lorillard & Co., and Alfred Wagstaff, of the John Anderson Tobacco The Seventh National Bank has a capital stock of \$300,000, with a surplus of about \$100,000. The latest quotation for the bank's stock is 180 bid.

MORE TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GRANT IN COMMAND ON TRANSPORT SHERMAN.

Francisco, May 23.-The transport Sherman sailed for the Philippines last night bearing eighteen hundred men, the largest number of soldiers to eave this port on a single transport, and seventyfive officers, among them Brigadier-General Bates. The entire 6th Infantry, under Colonel Kellogg, make up the greater part of the Sherman's passengers. She carries a large cargo of supplies for the Army and Navy. Brigadier-General Fred Grant is in command of the expedition.

CONDITION OF FIRST NEBRASKA. LOSSES BY DISEASE AND FILIPINO BUL-

LETS-RETURN OF CAPTAIN OUGH. San Francisco, May 23 (Special) .- "Our regiment is decimated by disease and the bullets of the Filipinos," said Captain Ougn, of the 1st Nebraska, o-day, having just arrived on the Sheridan from Manila. He continued: "The day we started there were only about 200 able to answer rollcall. The boys in the hospital are pretty bad, and some of them will never see Nebraska again. How they do long for home! There is not one of them but would give a year of his life to have the soil of the old State under his feet again. Don't for a m ment think that any of them are grumbling. It

ment think that any of them are grumbling. It is the very opposite. Every man in the regiment is making the best of hard times, and they are as full of fight now as when they left home. I believe all the 200 who were able to report for duty the day I left would charge a Filipino army in position if called upon.

"All that is left of the regiment will probably come home on the first transport sailing in June. The Nebraska regiment suffered terribity at Manila. It left San Francisco 1.032 strong, and since then 250 recruits have filled vacancies in the various companies. When the transport Sheridan left Manila, on April 26, there were only 222 men able to report for duty; the others are either in the hospitals or dend."

A few days before the transport sailed, Captain Forth, of Company H, died and was burled by his comrades. The body of Colonel Stotzenberg came on the Sheridan. Mrs. Mary L. Stotzenberg and Dr. Jensen accompany the body. Captain Ough was shot in the leg while charging with his company. He is still suffering from the wound, and it will be months before he is fully recovered.

THE SOLACE AT HONOLULU.

San Francisco, May 23.-The steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu to-day, bringing word that the United States transport Solace arrived at Honcluiu on May 15 from Manila by way of Hong Kong. She has on board a large number of soldiers and saliors whose time of service has expired and many invalided and incapacitated men. Among her passengers is General King.

HOME MISSIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY BEGUN AT HARTFORD.

Hartford, Conn., May 23.-The seventy-third annual meeting of the Congregational Home Mission ary Society opened this evening, Major-General O. O. Howard presiding. The annual sermon was delivered this evening by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, on the "Quickening of the Holy Spirit in Missionary

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Work." Dwight L. Moody spoke on the "Fulness of the Indwelling Spirt of God."

The society began the year with a net debt of \$105,509 68. The receipts of the National society during the year, from contributions, legacies and other sources, were \$294,670 68, and the auxiliaries raised and expended on their twn fields \$221,575 11, making the total income for the year (including \$5,247 28, cash in hand for drafts payable) \$528,924 41, and \$7,499 34 unappropriated falance on the first of the year.

year.

The expenditures of the National society for missionary labor and expenses during the year have been \$313,462.38, and the auxiliaries have expended \$221,575.11 on their various felds.

The net debt of the society at the close of the fiscal year is \$123,469.85—an herease in the debt during the year of \$25,959.95.

The society is considering the extension of its work to Cuba.

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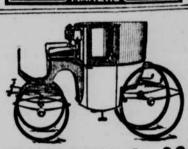
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